

Mines of the Camp Show Material Gain During the Year in Ore Development.

The shipments from Tintic district from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, a period of eleven months, exceed the entire output for 1902 by nearly 25,000 tons of crude ore, and recent contracts that have been made for the market- ing of 100,000 tons of concentrates, promises to show a still further increase during the coming months. Thirty-three mines sent out 5,867 carloads of ore and twenty-seven carloads of concentrates, as follows:			
Alpine	278	Tesora (lease)	1
Bullion-Beck	42	Uncle Sam Con.	50
Carissa	121	United Sunbeam (lease)	15
Chloride	152	Victor Con.	124
Eagle and Blue Bell	71	Yankee Con.	224
Eureka Hill	26		4,625
Gemini	489		
Grand Central	263		
Joe Bowers	2		
Little Chief	2		
Lower Mammoth	161	Black Jack	164
Little Chief	3	Dragon	1,006
Mammoth	3	Mordue	1
May Day	16	Whiting & Co.	4
Martha Washington	24		
Primero	2		1,242
Rabbit Foot	1		
Rich-Anaconda	3		
Rising Sun	3	Laclede	1
Star Con.	26	May Day	25
South Swansea	61	South Swansea	1
Tetrahedron	3		
Swansea	41		

[illegible]

The Carisa, lying north of the Victor and on the same ore channel as that mine and the Star, has profited by a favorable contract on low grade ores, of which the old workings in the Spy ground are filled. Shipments were commenced in November from some old workings, and when these are exhausted the old mine will be drawn on. The contract calls for any part of 100,000 tons a month, from which Manager Joseph expects to realize a net profit of \$3.00, a revenue of \$120,000 a year. As the

Has Cash on Hand.

During the period mentioned a new compressor plant was installed at a cost of \$14,463, which was paid for from the proceeds of ore sales, and nearly \$20,000 besides was added to the company's fund. The cash for December, contained \$55,234.05, with no indebtedness. The main shaft, which goes down to the incline of 55 degrees, is 2,000 feet long. From the point at which ore was first encountered on the tunnel level, and has been taken to a depth of 1,000 feet, following pretty closely the contact between the Humboldt and Godiva limestones, in a northerly direction. At a depth of 1,000 feet the shaft was turned to the east, since been opened up for a distance of about fifty feet, and which is fully eighteen feet across. From this ore was taken to a depth of 1,200 feet without sorting, and netted the company \$42.00 a ton. A cross-cut from the 200 level has been started for the same

Uncle Sam's Development.

The Uncle Sam, which is just over the fence from the May Day, has decided to make something out of this

It is quite certain that the property could easily earn \$1,000,000 a year should the management feel inclined to call upon it for that amount. In the

The musical department is under the direction of the widely known Professor Arnold Rosner, who has given his assistance from his talented daughter, Miss Sigrid Pedersen, late pupil of Snor A. Rotoli and Dr. Albert Jeffrey New England Conservatory, Boston. Miss Rosner is a fine voice teacher in the same conservatory; and the distinguished pianist, Miss Agnus Dahlgroth, lately graduated from the Stern conservatory, Berlin, Germany, and a private pupil of Professor Rosner.

Professor Pedersen is of the opinion that the present year will be a banner

helt, and these conditions furnish a well as other medical and favorable properties which make them especially effective in the cure of many diseases. They are invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, skin and blood. Mrs. Barnes always has skilled, courteous attendants on hand, and the place is kept neat and clean. There are numerous private plunges and bays, and a large swimming pool of running water. It receives popular appreciation of an extensive patronage. The management intends to conduct these baths in a first-class and modern building, especially to family patronage. No objectionable characters will be admitted. The baths are easy of access, two street car crossings, and resort every eight minutes. The Warm Springs is on the Center street line. Come out and

is already self-supporting from its own sources, and the indebtedness but nominal one, it would seem that 1904

An important adjunct to the mining industry of Utah is the revival of the old Pioneer Sampler at Sandy, south of Salt Lake, and in the neighborhood of the great smelter in the valley. These operations began in September last, under the management and ownership of the Pioneer Ore Sampling company, a recent corporation under the laws of New Jersey. Of this company, E. B. Taylor is president and manager; A. J. Cushing, the pioneer sampling man of this region, with thirty years' experience in the business, is vice president; and Richard of New York is vice president and he, with his associates in that city, are principal owners of the stock. This company is the successor of the one erected and operated until his death by the late Richard MacKintosh. Subsequently it was held by lease by the Taylor & Brunton Ore Sampling company until February last, but that company did not operate it. The present owners then acquired the property

Improvements included extensive concrete work in placing a hopper and belt in the center of the mill, and in which the chief difficulty was to prevent a seepage of water, which is quite abundant during the irrigation season. The new equipment consists of a new automatic sampler, invented by Mr. Jensen several years ago, the work of which has been highly satisfactory. The new sampler is of the hopper or hand, sampling capacity of 200 tons per day and to this has been added a 300 ton automatic sampler, making two types of mill with a combined capacity of 500 tons per day.

The mill is provided with trackage from the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, the Oregon Short Line and the Great Salt Lake & Snake River. Consequently consignments can be received from any part of the country or either of the local emelters or for eastern markets.

The chief advantages of the lowering of the crusher below track level is that ore can be taken from hopper or self-dumping cars, as even as from any other kind of rail cars, without the use of roads. This is of especial advantage to shippers for the reason that they can

From the hopper, which holds sixty tons, the ore in the automatic sampler, passes to a crusher which reduces it to one-fourth of its original size. The first sampler in the upper part of the mill. Here is cut out one-fifth of the bulk, which is crushed to three-fourths of an inch, while the four-fifths, or 80 per cent, passes through directly to the car. The one-fifth now passes through another sampler which saves one-fifth of this and crushes it to one-fourth of an inch. This is again repeated, the reject being conveyed to the car. The sample is next cored and

be secured.

The work of this sampler has been of a satisfactory nature to its patrons that they have constantly increased the number and the tonnage has steadily grown from week to week. Prompt attention and strict supervision of the work of the shipments to the Pioneer company, which solicits the continuance of the patronage of its old customers, and invites new ones to favor them with trial shipments through the Pioneer company, is maintained in the office of the company, 518 Main street, McCormick block, Salt Lake.

ALL HALLOW COLLEGE.
The onward march of All Hallow college, its splendid popularity as an educational center, its evidence that it is nobly doing its share in building up the physical, intellectual and spiritual manhood of the state.

ificent new building, beautiful in its architecture and commodious in every detail.

University courses in the higher branches of pure and applied mathematics, assaying, mineralogy, ancient and modern languages, high English literature, etc., are now part of the curriculum.

Students are prepared for the civil service, West Point and Annapolis. The commercial courses are thorough and practical.

Mrs. Abholine Barnes is the able proprietress, having no counterpart in any state in the Intermountain country, and they are now receiving the very extensive patronage which they merit. These baths are located on Second Street, between the Third and Eighth North streets, at the end of the street car line, and the springs give forth pure hot water direct from the mountain at 112 degrees Fahrenheit, in baths from 10 to 150 degrees.

musical studio whose formal opening a short time ago brought together so many of Salt Lake's distinguished artists, affords latter facilities for band and orchestra.

The musical department is under the direction of the widely known Professor Anders Pedersen. He receives valuable assistance from his wife, the talented, Miss Sigrid Pedersen, late pupil of Senor A. Rotoli and Dr. Albert Jeffery, New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass., and for some time teacher in the Salt Lake conservatory. The distinguished pianist, Miss Agnes Dahlquist, lately graduated from the Stern conservatory, Berlin, Germany, and a private pupil of Professor Pedersen, is of the opinion that the present year will be a banner

ore of which 7,846,500 pounds was shipped and the second-class, 6,573,472 pounds, contained 3,543,675 pounds of lead, an average of 24.57 per cent; 144,084 ounces of silver; an average of 19.93 ounces per ton, and 730.71 ounces gold, an average of .161 ounce per ton.

During the period mentioned, a new compressor plant was installed at a cost of \$14,463, which was paid for from the proceeds of ore sales, and the reserve fund, which on the 1st of December, contained \$15,294.05, with no indebtedness. The main shaft, which goes down on the incline of 45 degrees, is 1,000 feet from the surface point at which ore was first encountered on the tunnel level, and has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, following pretty closely the contact between the ore and the waste. From this point, a northward drift was made in a northerly direction. At a depth of 10 feet a cross-cut was opened that has since been opened up for a distance of about fifty feet, and which is fully equipped for work. From this point a body of car was sent to the smelters without sorting, and notified the company \$42.00 a ton. A cross-cut from the main shaft has been started for the same purpose, and the company has been

and close to 1,000 feet from the crest of the Hill, and is a continuation of the pipe which was followed on an incline for 300 feet to the shaft, from the direction of which, in the last two cars, shipped netted the company over \$900 each. The crying need of the May Day is a concentrating plant. The old workings are congested with milling machinery, and there is no room for and there where they should be earning regular dividends. The past year's work in both the May Day and the Yankee demonstrate beyond question that the ore is of a high grade. The properties, which are of such close kin that they may well be called ore, penetrate the earth to a great depth, and that they are but beginning to make history as high producers.

Uncle Sam's Development.

The Uncle Sam, which is just over the fence from the May Day, has de-

Beck, Eureka Hill, Central-Eureka and Mammoth. It promises to equal the performance of either of this quartet, or levelling. While in these mines the ore is of a high grade, and the copper, in the Gemini the values have been confined almost exclusively to silver-lead sulphides. During the year the ore bodies have been proven to a depth of 100 feet, and a shaft has been installed, and the shaft, which is 1,600 feet in depth, is to be sent down 400 feet further. The ore reserves in the mine are enormous, and on the low-grade side of the hill, the ore is of high value, permitting the management to conduct sloping operations with the use of burleigh drills, and to ship with little sorting.

Good For a Million.

It is a fact, certainly, that the property could easily earn \$1,000,000 a year should the management feel inclined to call upon it for that amount. In the